

THO

Must I endure all this? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*  
 This ſame ſhall comfort us concerning our toil, *Gen. v. 29.*  
 This is not the place for a large reduction.  
 There is a very great inequality among men as to their in-  
 ternal endowments, and their external conditions, in this  
 life.  
 2. The next future.  
 Let not the Lord be angry, and I will ſpeak yet but *this*  
 once: peradventure ten ſhall be found there. *Gen. xviii. 32.*  
 3. *This* is uſed for *this time*.  
 By *this* the veſſel half her courſe had run. *Dryden.*  
 4. The laſt paſt.  
 I have not wept *this* forty years; but now  
 My mother comes aſreſh into my eyes. *Dryden.*  
 5. It is often oppoſed to *that*.  
 As when two winds with rival force contend,  
 This way and that, the wav'ring fails they bend,  
 While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,  
 Now here, now there, the reeling veſſel throw. *Pope.*  
 According as the ſmall parts of matter are connected to-  
 gether, after *this* or that determinate manner, a body of *this*  
 or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*  
 Do we not often hear of *this* or that young heir? are not  
 his riches and his lewdneſſes talk'd of together? *South's Sermon.*  
 This way and that the impatient captives tend,  
 And preſſing for releaſe the mountains rend. *Dryden.*  
 6. When *this* and *that* reſpect a former ſentence, *this* relates to  
 the latter, *that* to the former member.  
 Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need  
 not, follow. *Hooker.*  
 7. Sometimes it is oppoſed to the other.  
 Conſider the arguments which the author had to write  
*this*, or to deſign the other, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*  
 With endleſs pain *this* man perſuades  
 What, if he gain'd, he could not uſe:  
 And *other* fondly hopes to ſee  
 What never was, nor e'er ſhall be. *Prior.*  
 THISTLE. *n. ſ.* [*pyrcel*, Saxon; *diſſel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Lat.]  
 A prickly weed growing in corn fields.  
 The leaves of the *thistle* grow alternately on the branches,  
 and are prickly; and the heads are, for the moſt part, ſqua-  
 moſe and prickly.  
 Hatleſs docks, rough *thistles*, keckſies, burs. *Miller.*  
 Get you ſome carduus benedictus, and lay it to your  
 heart.— There thou prick'ſt her with a *thistle*. *Shakeſp.*  
 Thorns alſo and *thistles* ſhall bring thee forth. *Milton.*  
 Thorns alſo choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,  
 And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*  
 Ric graſs will kill *thistles*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*  
 THISTLE, golden. *n. ſ.* A plant.  
 The golden *thistle* hath the appearance of a *thistle*: the  
 flower conſiſts of many half florets, which reſt on the em-  
 brios; each of theſe are ſeparated by a thin leaf, and on the  
 top of each embrio is faſtened a little leaf. *Miller.*  
 THISTLY. *adj.* [*from thistle*.] Overgrown with *thistles*.  
 Wide o'er the *thistly* lawn as ſwells the breeze,  
 A whitening ſhower of vegetable down  
 Amuſive floats. *Thomſon's Summer.*  
 THITHER. *adv.* [*thiden*, Saxon.]  
 1. To that place: it is oppoſed to *hither*.  
 We're coming *thither*.  
 When, like a bridegroom from the Eaſt, the ſun  
 Sets forth; he *thither*, whence he came, doth run. *Danham.*  
 There Phoenix and Ulyſſes watch the prey;  
 And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*  
 2. To that end; to that point.  
 THITHERTO. *adv.* [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; ſo far.  
 THITHERWARD. *adv.* [*thither* and *ward*.] Towards that  
 place.  
 Ne would he ſuffer ſleep once *thitherward*  
 Approach, albe his drowly den were next. *Fairy Qu.*  
 Madam, he's gone to ſerve the duke of Florence:  
 We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came. *Shakeſp.*  
 By quick inſtinctive motion, up I ſprung.  
 As *thitherward* endeavouring. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. viii.  
 The fooliſh beaſts went to the lion's den, leaving very  
 goodly footſteps of their journey *thitherward*, but not the  
 like of their return. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 A tuft of dailies on a flow'ry lay  
 They ſaw, and *thitherward* they bent their way. *Dryden.*  
 THO. *adv.* [*doone*, Saxon.]  
 1. Then. *Spenser.*  
 2. Tho' contracted for *though*.  
 To *thole*. *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Dryden's Dupleſſon.*  
 THONG. *n. ſ.* [*thang*, Saxon; *thong*, Dutch.] A ſtrap, or ſtring of  
 leather.  
 The Tuſcan King  
 Laid by the lance and took him to the ſting;  
 Thrice whir'd the *thong* about his head, and threw  
 The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryden's En.*  
 The ancient ceſtus only conſiſted of ſo many large *thongs*  
 about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addiſon.*

The ſmiths and armourers on palſreys ride,  
 And nails for looſen'd ſpears, and *thongs* for ſhields pro-  
 vide. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
 THORACICK. *adj.* [*from thorax*.] Belonging to the breaſt.  
 The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct. *Arbutnot.*  
 THORAL. *adj.* [*from thorax*, Lat.] Relating to the bed.  
 The puniſhment of adultery, according to the Roman  
 law, was ſometimes made by a *thoral* ſeparation. *Ayliff.*  
 THORN. *n. ſ.* [*thaurus*, Gothick; *thorn*, Saxon; *thornus*,  
 Dutch.]  
 1. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds.  
 Thorns and *thistles* ſhall it bring forth. *Gen. iii. 18.*  
 2. A prickly growing on the thorn buſh.  
 The moſt upright is ſharper than a *thorn* hedge. *Me. vii.*  
 Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the roſe. *Addiſon.*  
 3. Any thing troubleſome.  
 The guilt of empire; all its *thorns* and cares  
 Be only mine. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*  
 THORAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant.  
 The *thorapple* is of two ſorts; the greater, which riſes  
 up with a ſtrong round ſtalk, and the leſſer differs from  
 the other in the ſmallneſs of the leaves. *Mortimer.*  
 THORBACK. *n. ſ.* A ſea-fiſh.  
 THORNBUT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſea-fiſh, *Aſp.* which he diſtin-  
 guiſhes from *thornback*. A bit or tuſbot.  
 THORNY. *adj.* [*from thorn*.]  
 1. Full of thorns; ſpiny; rough; prickly.  
 Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;  
 He wore, ſweet head, a *thorny* diadem.  
 The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,  
 His neck ſhoots up a thick'et *thorny* wood;  
 His bristled cape a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden.*  
 The wick madmen did for virtue toil  
 A *thorny*, or at beſt a barren ſoil. *Dryden.*  
 2. Of rugged hills, the *tho ny* bramle crop. *Dryden.*  
 2. Pricking; vexatious.  
 Of rugged hills, the *tho ny* bramle crop.  
 No diſlike againſt the perſon  
 Of our good queen, but the ſharp *thorny* points  
 Of my alleged reaſons drive this forward. *Shakeſp.*  
 3. Difficult; perplexing.  
 By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come there-  
 unto, by how many civil broils. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 THOROUGH. *preſep.* [*the word thorough* extended into two ſyl-  
 lables.]  
 1. By way of making paſſage or penetration.  
 2. By means of.  
 Mark Antony will follow  
 Thorough the hazards of this untrod ſtate,  
 With all true faith. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*  
 THOROUGH. *adj.* [*The adjective* is always written *thorough*,  
 the prepoſition commonly *through*.]  
 1. Complete; full; perfect.  
 The Iriſh horſeboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that  
 realm, ſhould be cut off. *Spenser.*  
 He did not deſire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to  
 reform ſome whom he reſolv'd never more to truſt. *Clarendon.*  
 A *thorough* tranſlator muſt be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*  
 A *thorough* practice of ſubjecting ourſelves to the wants of  
 others, would extinguiſh in us pride. *Swift.*  
 2. Paſſing through.  
 Let all three ſides be a double houſe, without *thorough*  
 lights on the ſides. *Bacon.*  
 THOROUGHFARE. *n. ſ.* [*thorough* and *fare*.] A paſſage through;  
 a paſſage without any ſtop or let.  
 Th' Hyrcanian deſerts are as *thoroughfares* now  
 For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakeſp.*  
 His body is a paſſable carcaſe if he be not hurt: it is a  
*thoroughfare* for ſteel, if it be not hurt. *Shakeſp.*  
 Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent  
 Of eaſy *thoroughfare*. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. x.  
 The ungrateful perſon is a monſter, which is all throat  
 and belly; a kind of *thoroughfare*, or common ſhore for the  
 good things of the world to paſs into. *South's Sermon.*  
 The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din  
 Of crouds, or iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in:  
 A *thoroughfare* of news; where ſome devile  
 Things never heard; ſome mingle truth with lies. *Dryden.*  
 THOROUGHLY. *adv.* [*from thorough*.] Completely; fully.  
 Look into this buſineſs *thoroughly*. *Shakeſp.*  
 We can never be grieved for their miſeries who are *thor-*  
 oughly wicked, and have thereby juſtly call'd their calamities  
 on themſelves. *Dryden's Dupleſſon.*  
 One would think that every member of the community  
 who embraces with vehemence the principles of either par-  
 ty, had *thoroughly* liſted and examined them. *Addiſon.*  
 They had forgotten their ſolemn vows as *thoroughly* as if  
 they had never made them. *Aterbury's Sermon.*  
 THOROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *ſped*.] Finiſhed in prin-  
 ciples; thoroughpaced. *Our*

THO

Our *thoroughsped* republick of whigs, which contains the  
 bulk of all hoppers, pretenders, and profeſſors, are moſt highly  
 uſeful to princes. *Swift.*  
 THOROUGHPAID. *adj.* [*thorough* and *paid*.] Perfect in what  
 is undertaken; complete; thoroughſped. Generally in a  
 bad ſenſe.  
 When it was propoſed to repeal the teſt claule, the ableſt  
 of thoſe who were reckon'd the moſt ſtanch and *thoroughpaced*  
 whigs fell off at the firſt mention of it. *Swift.*  
 THOROUGHSTITCH. *adv.* [*thorough* and *stitch*.] Completely;  
 fully. A low word.  
 Perſeverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch*. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 THORP. *n. ſ.*  
*Thorp*, *thorp*, *thrap*, *trep*, *trap*, are all from the Saxon  
*thorp*, which ſignifies a village. *Gilſon's Camden.*  
 THOSE. *pron.* the plural of *that*.  
 Make all our trumpets ſpeak, give them all breath,  
 Thoſe clamorous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*  
 The fibres of this muſcle act as *thoſe* of others. *Cheyne.*  
 Sure there are poets which did never dream  
 Upon Parnallus, nor did taſte the ſtream  
 Of Helicon, we therefore may ſuppoſe  
*Thoſe* made not poets, but the poets *thoſe*. *Denham.*  
 THOU. *n. ſ.* [*tu*, Saxon; *du*, Dutch; in the oblique caſes ſin-  
 gular *thee*, *ty*, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, *ge*, Saxon; in the  
 oblique caſes plural *you*, *coy*, Saxon.]  
 1. The ſecond pronoun perſonal.  
 Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,  
 The handle tow'rd my hand? Come let me clutch *thee*.  
 I have *thee* not, and yet I ſee *thee* ſtill.  
 Art thou not, fatal viſion, ſenſible  
 To feeling as to fight. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
 I am as like to call *thee* ſo again,  
 To ſpit on *thee* again, to ſpurn *thee* too,  
 If *thee* wilt lend this money lend it not  
 As to thy friend. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Thou, if there be a *thou* in this baſe town,  
 Who dares with angry Eupolis to ſrown;  
 Who at enormous villany turns pale,  
 And ſteers againſt it with a full-blown fail. *Dryden.*  
 2. It is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language.  
 When we ſpeak to equals or ſuperiors we ſay *you*; but in ſo-  
 lemn language, and in addreſſes of worſhip, we ſay *thou*.  
 To *THOU*. *v. a.* [*from thou*.] To treat with familiarity.  
 Taunt him with the licence of ink; if thou *thouſt* him  
 more thrice, it ſhall not be amiſs. *Shakeſp.*  
 THOUGH. *conjunction.* [*peah*, Saxon; *thauh*, Gothick.]  
 1. Notwithſtanding that; altho'ugh.  
 Not that I ſo affirm, *though* ſo it ſeem. *Milton.*  
 The ſound of love makes your ſoft heart afraid,  
 And guard itſelf, *though* but a child invade.  
 I can deſire to perceive thoſe things that God has prepared  
 for thoſe that love him, *though* they be ſuch as eye hath not  
 ſeen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to  
 conceive. *Lecler.*  
*Though* the name of abſtracted ideas is attributed to uni-  
 verſal ideas, yet this abſtraction is not great. *Watts's Logic.*  
 2. As *THOUGH*. As if; like as if.  
 In the vine were three branches; and it was as *though* it  
 budded. *Gen. xl. 10.*  
 3. It is uſed in the end of a ſentence in familiar language:  
 however; yet.  
 You ſhall not quit Cydaria for me:  
 'Tis dangerous *though* to treat me in this fort,  
 And to reſuſe my offers, *though* in ſport. *Dryden.*  
 A good cauſe wou'd do well *though*.  
 It gives my ſword an edge. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*  
 THOUGHT. *the preterite and part. paſſ.* of *think*.  
 I told him what I *thought*. *Shakeſp.*  
 Are my friends embark'd?  
 Can any thing be *thought* of for their ſervice?  
 Whilſt I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addiſon.*  
 No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon which ſo  
 much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addiſon.*  
 THOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*from the preterite of to think*.]  
 1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.  
 2. Idea; image formed in the mind.  
 Sulph'rous and *thought* executing fires  
 Singe my white head. *Shakeſp.*  
 Things above earthly *thought*.  
 3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery.  
*Thought*, if tranſlated truly, cannot be loſt in another lan-  
 guage; but the words that convey it to our apprehenſion,  
 which are the image and ornament of that *thought*, may be  
 ſo ill-choſen as to make it appear unhandſome. *Dryden.*  
 One may often find as much *thought* on the reverſe of a  
 medal as in a canto of *Spenser*. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*  
*Thoughts* come crowding in ſo faſt upon me, that my only  
 difficulty is to chooſe or to reject. *Dryden.*  
 4. Reflection; particular conſideration. *Locke.*

THO

Why do you keep alone?  
 Of ſorriest fancies your companions making,  
 Uſing *thoſe thoughts* which ſhould indeed have died  
 With them they think on. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
 5. Conception; preconceived notion.  
 Things to their *thought*. *Milton.*  
 So unimaginable as hate in heaven.  
 6. Opinion; judgment.  
 He that is ready to ſlip, is as a lamp deſpised in the *thought*  
 of him that is at eaſe. *Job xii. 5.*  
 They communicated their *thoughts* on this ſubject to each  
 other; and therefore their reaſons are little different. *Dryden.*  
 Thus Bethel ſpoke, who always ſpeaks his *thought*,  
 And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*  
 7. Meditation; ſerious conſideration.  
 Pride, of all others the moſt dangerous fault,  
 Proceeds from want of ſenſe or want of *thought*. *Roscommon.*  
 Nor was godhead from her *thought*. *Milton.*  
 8. Deſign; purpoſe.  
 The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts* of peace,  
 and not evil. *Jer. xxix. 11.*  
 9. Silent contemplation.  
 Who is ſo groſs  
 That cannot ſee this palpable device?  
 Yet who ſo bold, but ſays, he ſees it not?  
 Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,  
 When ſuch ill dealings muſt be ſeen in *thought*. *Shakeſp.*  
 10. Sollicitude; care; concern.  
 Let us return, left he leave caring for the aſſes and take  
*thought* for us. *1 Sam. ix. 5.*  
 Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and an-  
 guiſh before his buſineſs came to an end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Adam took no *thought*, eating his fill. *Milton.*  
 11. Expectation.  
 The main deſirey  
 Stands on the hourly *thought*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
 12. A ſmall degree; a ſmall quantity.  
 His face was a *thought* longer than the exact ſymmetrians  
 would allow. *Sidney.*  
 If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence  
 alloweth us to think them at the leaſt half a *thought* the bet-  
 ter, becauſe they are our own. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by  
 degrees, will ſwim under water, yet not ſink unto the bot-  
 tom: if the cork be a *thought* too light to ſink under the ſur-  
 face, the water may be attenuated with ſpirits of wine. *Br.*  
 My giddineſs ſeized me, and *though* I now totter, yet I  
 think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*  
 THOUGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought* and *full*.]  
 1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.  
 On theſe he muſ'd within his *thoughtful* mind,  
 And then reſolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryden.*  
 2. Attentive; careful.  
*Thoughtful* of thy gain, I all the live-long day  
 Conſume in meditation deep.  
 3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.  
 Unſpotted long with human blood:  
 War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,  
 And ſteel now glitters in the muſes ſhades. *Pope.*  
 4. Anxious; ſollicitous.  
 In awful pomp, and melancholy ſtate,  
 See ſettled reaſon on the judgment-seat;  
 Around her croud diſtruſt, and doubt and fear,  
 And *thoughtful* foreſight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*  
 THOUGHTFULLY. *adv.* [*from thoughtful*.] With *thought* or  
 conſideration; with ſollicitude.  
 THOUGHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [*from thoughtful*.]  
 1. Deep meditation.  
 2. Anxiety; ſollicitude.  
 THOUGHTLESS. *adj.* [*from thought*.]  
 1. Airy; gay; diſſipated.  
 2. Negligent; careleſs.  
 It is ſomething peculiarly ſhocking to ſee gray hairs with-  
 out remorſe for the paſt, and *thoughtleſs* of the future. *Rogers.*  
 3. Stupid; dull.  
 His goodly fabrick fills the eye,  
 And ſeems deſign'd for *thoughtleſs* majeſty:  
*Thoughtleſs* as monarch oaks that ſhade the plain,  
 And ſpread in ſolemn ſtate ſupinely reign. *Dryden.*  
 THOUGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [*from thought*.] Without *thought*;  
 careleſſly; ſtupidly.  
 In reſleſs hurries *thoughtleſſly* they live,  
 At ſubſtance oft unmov'd, for ſhadows grieve. *Garth.*  
 THOUGHTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*from thoughtleſs*.] Want of *thought*;  
 abſence of *thought*.  
 THOUGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought* and *sick*.] Uneaſy with reflection.  
 Heav'n's face doth glow  
 With triſtful viſage; and, as 'gaunt the doom,  
 Is *thoughtſick* at the act. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
 THOUSAND. *adj.* or *n. ſ.* [*pyrens*, Saxon; *duyſend*, Dutch.]  
 1. The number of ten hundred.

About